proliferation matters, namely a unilateral moratorium on explosive nuclear tests, willingness to discuss converting it into a dejure obligation, decision to enter into constructive negotiations on the FMCT and reaffirming our policies on stringent control on export of sensitive technologies.

After several rounds, the talks had narrowed and now focussed on the four issues namely, CTBT, FMCT, Export Controls and Defence Posture.

Both delegations have expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the talks. As in earlier meetings, the security perspectives of the two sides were further clarified with a view to harmonising respective perspectives.

(b) Both sides recognised that the purpose of the talks is to lay the foundation of the broad-based relationship between India and the United States. In his correspondence with the Prime Minister, the President of the United States of America has expressed his desire for a broad-based relationship that befits the largest democracies of the world. We have reciprocated these sentiments. Such a broad-based relationship will include cooperation in a range of areas such as trade and investment, science and technology, defence, academics and culture.

(c) Government has regularly consulted various leaders of political parties. The Prime Minister made a statement on the talks with the United States in Parliament on 15th December, 1998. These aspects have also been discussed in the meetings of the Standing Committee as well as Consultative Committee of Parliament.

(d) and (e) India has stated that it remains committed to converting its voluntary moratorium on underground nuclear explosive tests into a de jure obligation. The Prime Minister stated in the UN General Assembly on 24th September, 1998 that "India is now engaged in discussions with our interlocutors on a range of issues, including the CTBT. We are prepared to bring these discussions to a successful conclusion, so that the entry into force of the CTBT is not delayed beyond September 1999. We expect that other countries, as indicated in Article XIV of the CTBT, will adhere to this Treaty without conditions".

Government has also stated that for the successful conclusion of the talks the creation of a positive environment by our interlocutors is a necessary ingredient.

चीन के सन्दर्भ में मंत्री जी की टिप्पणियां

*51. **श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र:** क्या विदेश मंत्री बताने कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान दिनांक 3 जनवरी, 1999 के "दि हिन्दू" में "मिनिस्टर्स कॉमेंट इरिस्पांसिब्ल: चाईना" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री जसवंन्त सिंह): (क) जी हां।

(ख) "चीन गणराज्य" के साथ भारत के सरकारी अथवा राजनयिक संबंध नहीं है। हमारे नीतिगत स्वरूप के भीतर सरकार व्यापार, पर्यटन और निवेश संवर्धन के लिए ताईवान के साथ गए — सरकारी आर्थिक, व्यापारिक और सांस्कृतिक सम्पर्कों को बढ़ावा देती है।

Change in the base year for calculating macro-parameters

*52. SHRI P. PRABHAKAR REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) has revised the base year from 1980-81 to 1993-94 for calculation of macro-parameters such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross Domestic Savings (GDS) rate, etc.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as a result of this revision, a lot of uncertainity has been created about the